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The Knothole, April 5, 1973

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Student Body

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THE KNOTHOLE

VOLUME 23 - NO. 23
APRIL 5, 1973

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY

ELECTION RESULTS:

The Student Council elections ended Thursday night with an announcement of the election results at the Spring Banquet. (Competition in the Council elections was provided by the Free Speak Political Coalition that took a consistent number of votes but on the short end.)

Bob Loveless, this year's President, ended his term by presenting Jim Chanatry with the gravel of office as Jim defeated Betty Ann Hughes for the office of President 204-122. Under the constitution Betty Ann becomes 1st vice president. Mary Butler massed more votes than any other candidate in defeating Sarah Forrester for 2nd vice president. Betsy Boyce will be keeping the minutes next year as she defeated Bob Belisario 201 to 128.

Jim Culbert is the new treasurer, as he defeated Mary Duff 187 to 128. The biggest spread of vote getting between candidates was opened by Bob Loveless as he defeated Gene Sobacki for the Social Chairmanship 243-93.

In the class elections John Worneck edged out Mark Fernandez in the race for president of the senior class 53-47. Frank Burnes ran unopposed for the vice presidency, and Jim Helligan beat Tom Cuffney 65-30 in a vie for the secretary--treasurers office in the Senior Class. Steve Forget took the Social Chairmanship 63-30 from John Worneck and is also a representative along with Don Schaufler and Kevin Cotter.

In the Class of '75 all candidates ran unopposed: President Steve Anlian, V.P. Werner Kist, Sect-- Treas Gene Protrowski and Representatives Jim Cox, Roland Vosburgh, Don Mehns.

The Class of '76 saw Pete Herman take the presidency unopposed. Dave Daniels took the number two spots from Gary Hamilton 37-23. Charlene Haniwka and Bob Streng were unopposed in their races for Sect.-Treas. and Social Chairman, respectively. Competition among the representatives provided the closest race in all the elections as Jim Turner got 46 votes, Al Mollitor 44, Doug Chamberlain 36, just edging out Betsy Loope with 34 votes.

Bob Loveless was pleased with the prefotmance of this year's council, let's hope Jim has the same cooperation next year.

• (R57 to 131)

SCF

NEW F.B.L. CHAMPS

SEE PAGE 4

MEMORIAL
ARCHIVES

SPRING BANQUET HELD

The 60th annual College of ESF Spring Banquet was in the beautiful grand ballroom of the Hotel Syracuse. The banquet featured an evening of distinguished speakers, award presentations and fine dining. Bob Loveless, master of ceremonies, introduced the honored guests, and Dr. Palmer, President of the college, was the first speaker.

The awards presentations followed with the barbeque cup going to the Junior class. The Robin Hood Oak award, presented for outstanding service to the college was presented to John Anlian, Bruce Barnard, Pete Breuer, Bob Brown, Mark Clark, Justin Culkowski, Carl Eller, Stu Foster, Preston Gilbert, Dave Hardin, Bill Jacobi, Vicky Miles, Paul Ray, Barb Steves, Jeff Vonk, Todd Wagner, and Dr. William Webb.

The only awards with national recognition, Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, was presented by Dr. Payne to John Anlian, Bruce Barnard, Pete Breuer, Bob Brown, Justin Culkowski, Steve Ferguson, Stu Foster, Doug Greiner, Preston Gilbert, Dave Hardin, Bill Jacobi, Vicky Miles, Paul Ray, Barb Steves, and Todd Wagner. The graduate students chosen were Wil Cote III, Richard Andrus, Harold Burghart, Thomas Cobb, Malcom Higgins.

Valedictorian for the class of '73 is Thomas Lee (3.9 cum.) and the honor of salutatorian went to Doug Greiner (3.8 cum.). The yearbook was dedicated to Dr. Eugene Farnsworth, distinguished and long time faculty member.

The alumni memorial scholarship awards were presented for academic achievement and excellence to Justin Culkowski, senior, Alan Schellhamer, junior, and Debra Howe, sophomore. Student council results were also announced.

"An Incurable Optimist" was the self-description of Dr. John Buckley, distinguished graduate and guest speaker. Dr. Buckley, who had just returned from a series of environmental settings in Russia, provided an optimistic view to man's future and the role of us as environmentalists in this future. In closing the banquet a special note of thanks went to Tobin, the man behind the scenes, who made the arrangements for the banquet.

SCF

WALK TO SAVE THE COUNTY

A little less than a year ago, April 22, 1972--Earth Day, a walk-a-thon was held in which funds were raised for the purchase of valuable natural areas in Onondaga County. The sponsor of this walk was an organization called "Save The County", established by the Onondaga Audubon Society. It has since expanded its membership to include representatives from: Onondaga Nature Centers, Inc.; Action For Clean Air Committee; Environment Committee, Syracuse Junior League; The Nature Conservancy; Adirondack Mountain Club; Sierra Club; Federation of Garden Clubs; Onondaga County Federation of Sportsmen; Onondaga County Environmental Management Council.

Although the organization was formed in the winter of 1972 it still raised over \$24,000. With this money, almost 200 acres were added to the county's permanent open spaces. Four areas in particular were aquired: Baltimore Woods, Pumpkin Hollow, Carpenters Pond, and The Old Fly (see map). Clay Marsh, an area too large to be purchased by Save The County was lobbied for by its members under the Environmental Quality Bond Act. The purchase is now being undertaken by the state. These aquisitions are all part of a master plan to create a "necklace of green" around the county. (see map)

There will be another walk this year on Sunday May 6, 1973. Four different routes, with the closest one to this campus starting at Pratts Falls, are slated for walks. The other walks will be in Baldwinsville, Marcellus, and Cicero, and all will cover a distance of 10 miles. Skilled local naturalists and historians will be on hand to tell about the landscapes seen by the walkers. Roadside litter will also be cleaned up to make the County even more attractive.

Normally, the pitch made to people would be

1. Hike with us on May 6. Just find a friend, relative, business, etc, to donate 25¢ or more to "Save The County" for every mile you hike.

or

2. Sponsor a hiker by pledging 25¢ or more for each mile he or she completes.

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Unfortunately, May 6th falls at a time when most SU and ES&F students are getting ready to leave for home and may not have time to walk. (Although this might be a good reason to stay a little longer) For this reason the campus program to help Save the County will be somewhat different. We are asking those who can sponsor people to 1. sponsor for 10¢/mile (or \$1.00 in total) and to pay the sponsoree in advance. Obviously this takes some trust on the part of the sponsor but those hikers participating in this program will have a card with the College Seal as their proof of honesty. Those who are interested in walking in this program are requested to come to a meeting on April 19th in Rm. 5 Illick. With 20,000+ people on this campus there is no reason why we can't raise an equal number of dollars (slightly idealistic--but not impossible).

Save the County's goal this year is \$75,000 which would triple their purchasing power in buying the designated natural areas. The Big plus for Save the County is that it can show positive results in a short time. By next fall you will see almost exactly where your money was used. Other money raising projects, although they may be equally beneficial, take a much longer time to show progress.

Instead of complaining about urban sprawl and other aspects of our environmental crisis--show your sincerity--Walk or Sponsor to Save The County. For further information--contact John Anlian, Robin Cole, or Betsy Loope--or the Knothole.

NATURE CONSERVANCY

Ever stop to think what has and continues to happen to many unique natural areas because of man's increased growth and development. Some people have looked beyond the present and realize that once a wilderness area is spent it is gone forever. As part of their foresight and concern many have become part of a national non-profit, member-governed conservation organization, the Nature Conservancy. (TNC) Their purpose is to preserve vital segments of remaining natural areas of land from destruction. The Conservancy has a revolving pool of funds, from donations, gifts, and membership dues, by which it is able to purchase selected areas for preservation. These purchases are often in behalf of concerned citizens and the loan must be paid back to the Nature Conservancy.

A recent sample of this is Baltimore woods, a combination of field, forest and wet meadow land in Manlius. A federation of local conservation groups, Save the County, has been making an attempt to preserve a green belt around Syracuse, and Baltimore woods is part of this area. The funds for its purchase were provided by the Nature Conservancy with a promise from Save the County to repay the loan. Save the County had a walkathon last year and will have another on May 6. Some of the proceeds are going to pay off the loan on Baltimore woods and pay for other tracts around Syracuse.

Dean Payne is a representative of TNC and has the responsibility to assure the Conservancy that Baltimore woods has an active and responsible group of people managing the land and repaying the revolving fund.

When the fund is repaid TNC will retain ownership of the preserve. As Dean Payne explained, "If the land were not kept in TNC's control it could be tossed into the political arena where someday political pressures may alter its use as a natural area. By retaining ownership TNC guarantees natural preservation of an area within the guidelines of the purchase and allows local use."

Another example of TNC's actions that many of us are familiar with was the purchase by TNC of 10 acres of land near Pack Forest. This land was purchased to prevent the establishment of a trailer park adjacent to a unique 47 acres of Pack that harbored a giant stand of pine and hemlock, one pine being 300 years old. This loan is presently being repaid by concerned citizens.

TNC has been an active participant since 1954 in saving over 650 separate areas in more than forty states for a total of 205,000 acres. The work of concerned citizens through the Nature Conservancy is another step forward in preserving wild nature for us and future generations.

ALSO SEE PAGE 5

Stephen Forget



"Oh, let 'em stay for a while.

What possible harm can they do?"

LETTERS:

After reading John Anlian's report and commentary in the Knothole I cannot help but take issue with some of his statements. I can agree with him through most of his statements, but when it comes to the ESF yearbook I cringe at some of the basic fallacies and downright personal prejudices he has laid upon us. His statement that "...the yearbook is oriented toward seniors..." strikes a misconception of what the yearbook is trying to accomplish. True seniors get special recognition, but this is only a part of the book, the majority of the yearbook space is devoted to the events of the past year in which all of us are a part. It is a book of memories, of faces and places we've experienced during a year of our lives.

What gets me most is John's implication that last year's yearbook "...was of poor quality...". The day we let the student association treasurer dictate his personal bias to the rest of us as fact is the day I can no longer accept the official policy line of a select group of closed-minded student association leaders.

And what pray-tell is a "meaningful" yearbook. Would you prefer that we return to the good-old-days when Tri-State was the most meaningful event of the year? We don't exist in a vacuum, we are influenced by our environment and we hopefully have an influence on our environment as well. It's my personal opinion that last year's yearbook reflected both the college and the world we exist in in a very meaningful way. Perhaps John doesn't care for artistic achievement or words that evoke emotion, that's his personal choice, but when our elected officials use their power over money for the yearbook to try and force their personal views down the throats of the yearbook staff, then these people no longer deserve our confidence or support.

Jim Muldoon

P.S. I will be interested to see if your paper's policy of equal time will allow the printing of my letter. (Or is the Knothole merely a puppet?)

Editor's answer:

It makes me chuckle when writers to a newspaper try to use "reverse psychology" on the editors, as Mr. Muldoon has done with his P.S. The Knothole is a newspaper of the students, and as such, will print their views regardless as to whether it agrees with them or not.

I hate to pick points--but what the heck. Paragraph 1 of above letter: Mr. Muldoon has written that my statement of the yearbook's orientation being towards seniors is a "misconception" of what the yearbook editors are trying to do. Wrong. It is a factual observation of what the yearbook staff does do. He says that "the majority of the space is devoted to the events of the past year..." May I ask, on what pages were Botany Club, Zoology Club, Forest Eng. Club, Recycling, Forestry Basketball League, etc., covered?

Paragraph 2. I am sorry I implied that last year's yearbook was of poor quality--if I did. (Actually, a typographical error was made--the sentence should have read, "This may also create an incentive to create a more 'meaningful' yearbook since students may not wish to buy one if the previous year's book was of poor quality.") He is right, however. I did not find the 1972 yearbook much to my liking. But I am not "dictating" my personal bias--I am just giving you my view. Naturally, in anyone's view there will be a subconscious bias.

Paragraph 3. When I say a "meaningful yearbook" I would like to have a book which covers all

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Paragraph 3. When I say a "meaningful yearbook" I would like to have a book which covers all clubs and activities by using both photographs and text. In the "old" yearbooks the photographs were not of the best quality and therefore more text was used than a good yearbook should have. When better photographic methods were adopted the scales began tipping the other way until now we have virtually no text at all. I think it is important to have both, and this is part of the reason why my opinion of last year's book is so low.

Moving to the subject of "elected officials using their power over monies for the yearbook to force their personal views down the throat of the yearbook staff." Let me say this. Since these elected officials have a job of looking out for the students' best interest, then I think that those officials should have control over what the yearbook looks like. Remember, we are paying a total of \$600 in salaries to the yearbook editors in order that they produce a yearbook which the students want, not just them.

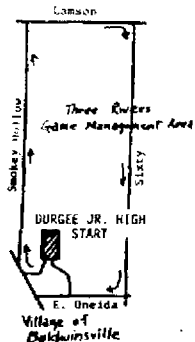
It might be a good idea if Mr. Muldoon would take a good look at what is taking place on this campus and not view the situation just from the L.A. department.

J.H.A.

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Save the County

Three Rivers Walk — Baldwinsville

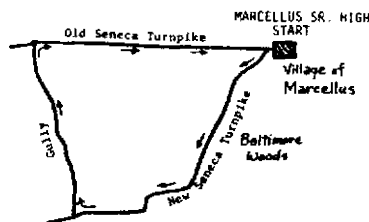


The walk passes through the Dept. of Environmental Conservation lands set aside for the propagation and management of wildlife. Originally owned by the federal govt. as an ammunition manufacturing complex during WW II, the flat sandy soils are now recovering to a wide variety of plant communities as nature reclaims the land. The highlight of the walk will be the great blue heron rookery located on a pond easily seen from Sixty Rd.

Adjacent to the game management area is the beginning development of a completely planned community being built by an agency of New York State. Lysander New Community will eventually house 18,000 residents in what is described as the "ideal community", integrating industry, housing, schools, and recreation in a single development.

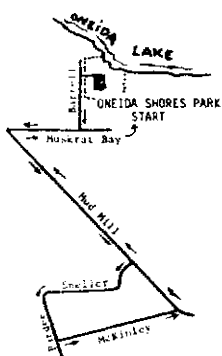
Baltimore Woods Walk — Marcellus

The first area purchased with funds raised last year, Baltimore Woods, is located along this route. Because of the hilly landscape, this walk offers a wide variety of interesting sights: 2 different locations of old beaver ponds, creeks, and woodlots representative of climax forests of beech, birch, maple and hemlock.



A former soil management research farm, now owned by the Auburn BOCES, and a town landfill and incinerator are also points of interest along the way.

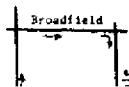
Oneida Shores Walk — Cicero



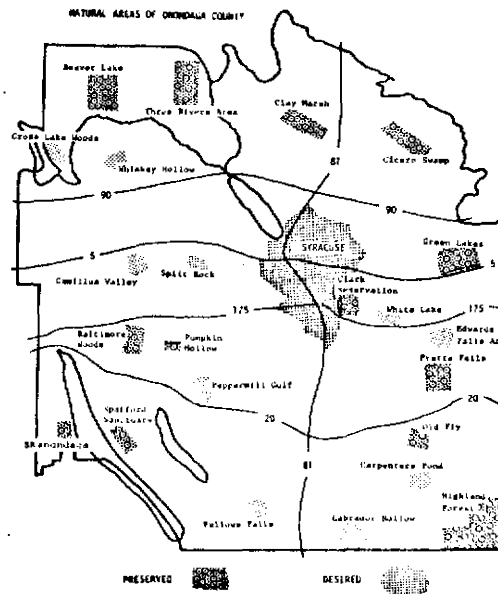
Beginning at Oneida Shores County Park, this walk route passes through some small remaining cattail swamps occupied by thousands of nesting red-winged blackbirds. Pressure of residential development can be felt as the walk route winds to the south toward the village of Cicero and then back toward Oneida Lake.

The final leg of the walk will take you down to the shore of the lake, long a favorite fishing spot for anglers in Central New York. Once considered dying because of pollution, Oneida Lake is slowly recovering due to strong efforts made by many conservation groups in the surrounding area.

Pratts Falls Walk — Pompey



One of the most beautiful county parks in the area, Pratts Falls,



NEW CLUB ?

Many students of this college enjoy hunting and fishing. A hunting and fishing club would bring together interested people and promote the correct use of hunting and fishing resources in the area. If you'd like to be part of such a club contact Bill Snyder at 3070 or stop in at Brewster 117.

ZOOLOGY GRAD SURVEY

BY GERALD KURTZ

Graduate students of the Zoology Department at the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry are involved in many research projects which may be of interest to the college community. Personal interviews with many graduate students were conducted to determine the subjects of their research for their dissertations. Information requested included objectives, applicable findings, and if undergraduate students could help and participate in collecting data.

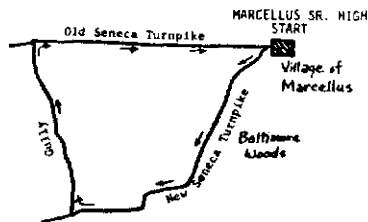
Fanny Andresson, a citizen of Venezuela, working under the direction of Dr. Chambers has completed her research and is now writing her thesis titled "Policies and other administrative guidelines in the decision making process regarding the wildlife resources of Venezuela." The study consists of a critical analysis of the Fauna Division in the relation to the wildlife resources and an investigation of the educational, demographic, social, cultural, and geographic factors that have been significant in the development and applicability of a better wildlife policy and appropriate suggestions for improvement will be given.

Paul Belanger is a second year PhD candidate working under the direction of Dr. E.O. Price. His interest in animal behavior centers around the ecology and evolution of social organizations. In his thesis he will attempt to show how changes in an animal's environment may modify the types of species; primate social organization. Paul's research will deal with the common house mouse in an attempt to determine if a decrease in living space will cause a shift in the social organization, possibly from territoriality to a dominance hierarchy. Paul would appreciate any help in locating and trapping house mice.

Terry Finger is working with fish under the direction of Dr. Warner. Terry's research is an attempt to determine the home range of stream fish on Nine Mile Creek. Techniques such as electrofishing, blocking off sections of the creek and capturing, capture and tagging and then recapture, and mapping the movement patterns of fish are used in gaining data. Sampling during the day and the night and comparison of the data will help to determine if some fish species range from a light to a dark

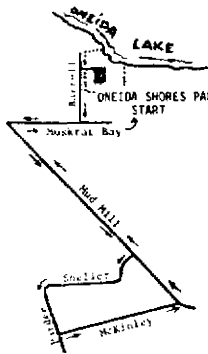
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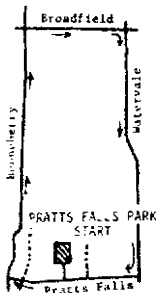
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Pratts Falls Walk — Pompey



One of the most beautiful county parks in the area, Pratts Falls, is the starting point for this walk. The precipitous drop of 137 ft. makes the falls one of the highest in Onondaga County. The brook which tumbles into the gorge provided the water power for the first sawmill in the county.

The high rolling hills of Pompey provide a magnificent backdrop for the route. Once leaving the park, walkers will notice the expensive homes all along the route, a testament to the desirability of the area for residential development.

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Mary Lou Gustely is a second year graduate student working under the direction of Dr. Hartenstein. Mary's research is concerned with the biotransformation of ^{14}C (Carbon 14) labelled benzoic acid by the chloragogen tissue of earthworms. Her specific objectives are: (1) Does the chloragogen tissue resemble the vertebrate liver by conjugating benzoic acid with a metabolite, and (2) does the chloragogen tissue possess the enzymes necessary to cleave the benzoic ring.

Continued on p.5

CHRISTMAS TREE RECYCLING : ONE YEAR LATER

by: Tom Raffaldi

In January 1972, the College of Forestry initiated a Christmas tree recycling project intended to help the city of Syracuse and surrounding communities get rid of their used Christmas trees. But, the main purpose of this program was one of demonstration in the hope that other communities would follow the example and organize their own recycling projects. In addition, the New York State Conservationist carried an article by Rod Cochran, of the College of Forestry Office of Public Relations, explaining the purpose of recycling and outlining steps organizations and groups could follow to set up their own recycling centers. The purpose of recycling it said, was to provide an ecologically sound means of disposing of used Christmas trees.

Just one year later, the College's pilot (in New York) program has proven to be successful. Many towns and cities in six Northeastern states have recycled used Christmas trees into small chips. These chips may be used for a variety of purposes, with garden mulch being the most common use. New York State recycled over half a million trees according to the Department of Environmental Conservation. Contributing greatly to the success of this program in New York was the endorsement by Commissioner Henry Diamond of the Dept. of Environmental conservation. Diamond stated that his goal is to have all of the states 1700 local governments recycle their used trees. This would mean close to 100% recycling. Chipping machines used for recycling can reduce a six foot tree into less than a shopping bag full of chips in less than two seconds.

Most of the recycling centers around New York were coordinated by Carrolls Development Corporation, the Syracuse based restaurant and cinema chain, and were co-sponsored by local businesses, and chambers of commerce in the respective cities. Some of the larger participating towns and cities who reported recycling this year in New York State were: Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Gloversville-Johnstown, Albany, North Hempstead (L.I.), Olean, Auburn, Skaneateles, Canajoharie and Cooperstown. A few others included Kingston, Plattsburgh, Binghamton, and Nyack.

This year, recycling spread to neighboring states, although New York still had the most comprehensive program. Some of the larger and out of state Northeastern cities operating recycling centers were Scranton, Reading, and Wilkes Barre (Pennsylvania), Augusta (Maine), Williamstown (Massachusetts), Rutland (Vermont). These weren't the only towns recycling, however, a few other smaller towns throughout New England and Pennsylvania also participated in recycling.

Connecticut has a recycling program coordinated by the Environmental Protection Agency of that state. Last year, 18,890 trees at nine state parks were recycled, and the resulting mulch was used for trail base material in state parks and elsewhere. In some parts of Connecticut it is also used in dune erosion control. This year, the program expanded, and many towns had tree collecting programs which then shipped the trees to the state parks for recycling.

Most recyclers convert old Christmas trees into mulch, but other uses have been found for the trees. At Purdue University, a researcher has made a particle board and a resin binder out of used Christmas trees. In Vermont, a man has used them to make many articles such as key racks, weather forecasters, and many handicraft items.

Considering the recency of recycling Christmas trees, the signs are encouraging, although much expansion would be desirable. As news of Christmas tree recycling spreads and environmental awareness grows, it is hoped that within a few years tree recycling centers will be commonplace, especially in most high population areas.

SPORTS

GENERALS

SWEEP F.B.L.

The 1972-73 Forestry Basketball League came to a close March 27 as the shorter hustling Generals eked out a 38-34 overtime victory to clinch the title from the Bugs. This game was the second of a best of 3 finals series between the two teams. The Generals had edged the Bugs 33-31 the night before.

In that first game, "Big" Bill Tully netted 10 of 16 first half points for the Bugs, while "Wee" Willie Keefer and "Steady" Randy Kaltreider led the Generals' first half scoring effort with 8 and 6 points respectively. The Generals took a close 18-16 lead as the whistle sounded to end the half. In the second half, both teams could manage only 15 points as the Generals played a deliberate, slowed down game. The Bugs' scoring was well balanced with each player scoring between 2 and 4 points. The Generals were again led by Keefer and Kaltreider offensively and managed to hold off the Bugs in the final seconds to preserve the victory. The final stats showed Tully high scorer of the game with 14 for the losers and Keefer and Kaltreider with 12 each for the winners.

In the very tough second game, the first half ended with a 2 point edge for the Generals once again, 16-14. However, behind the big offensive effort by Tully and fine defense by Lanier and Klinkhammer, the Bugs stormed back to tie the game with 5 seconds remaining. The last second shot by the Generals missed the hoop and sent the game into overtime, tied at 30-30. Clutch shooting by "Mr. Hustle" Art Shoutis in the 5 minute overtime period was the key as the Generals outscored the tired Bugs 8-4 and won the game going away 38-34. Final stats showed Tully with 14 and Lanier

TRI-STATE : WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

Tri-state is an annual intercollegiate woodsmen's event in which the College of E.S.&F., Pennsylvania State University, and the University of West Virginia all participate in. It was initiated in 1958 and over these last 15 years West Virginia has won 7 times, Penn State 5, and ES&F 4 times. Although at first glance it may appear that this college has not fared very well, it should be noted that ES&F has won the last three contests (1970-72), tying the record set by the West Virginia teams of 1959-61. The prospects of the ES&F team setting a new mark by winning their 4th in a row have been partially dampened by the fact that, as the hosts of the event this year, much of their time which would have been used in practice has been devoted towards organizing the event. Despite this disadvantage, they still have a good chance of winning.

In most of the events they look very strong, especially in the axe-throw and pulp-throw. The Pack Race (relay for 1½ miles with 50 lbs. packs) may also be a golden nugget with the work-horse Mike May as anchor man. The splitting and the horizontal speed chop also look good. The vertical speed chop, a new event added last year, may be another story. West Virginia, coached by a good student who had competed professionally, easily took last year's bout and could do the same this year. The crosscut, bowsaw, and fire building-water boiling events could also be close ones. The log roll will definitely be anybody's game, with a log which is so large and irregular that it will take more than the usual effort to get it moving. The felling event shows the ES&F team in fine form, but they may need some more

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Throughout the season, the fine defensive play and overall team effort carried the Generals to their well deserved victories and ultimate championship of the Forestry Basketball League. Members of the team are: Gary Campbell, Art Shoutis, Bill Keefer, Randy Kaltreider, Tony Silvestrone, Bob Slovick, John Wozniak, and Joe Wiakiasz.

Jeff Vonk

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The Tri-State meet will be held on Saturday, April 14 from 9-5 at the College of ES&F Genetics Station in Tully, N.Y. (just off Rt 81 Tully Exit). * Buses will be continually travelling from Moon Library to the meet starting at 8:30 and ending at 5:00 pm. The Woodchips Club will have a hotdog-hamburger stand during the day.

*Dr. Berglund and Dr. Lea will be judging this year's Tri-State meet.

ZOOLOGY ...

The William Huck is working with Norway rats under the direction of Dr. E.O. Price. William's thesis "The effects of differential postweaning environment upon the open field and climbing behaviour of wild and domestic Norway rats." The study's objectives were: (1) To compare the emotional reactivity of wild and domestic rats when exposed to a novel environment, and (2) to determine the effects of differential postweaning rearing experience on emotional reactivity and climbing behaviour. Emotional reactivity was measured and studied by comparing the response of the rats from enriched environment (containing mazes, running wheels, ramps, bells, etc.) and the unenriched environment (empty cage) for both the domestic and wild Norway rats. The help of Jean-Pierre Moreau, a freshman then, was considered to be invaluable by Mr. Huck.

Walter Johnson working under the direction of Dr. Werner is attempting to determine what the effects of salt are on the fauna and flora of the Meadow Brook Creek in Syracuse. Sampling of the flow rates, water depths, ion conductivity, pH, and ion concentration of magnesium, sodium, chloride, and sulfate ions began in 1968. Results so far show that street salting affects the chemistry of the stream and that roughly 60-80% of the street salt gets into the stream. Walter's research is only part of a much larger investigative study by professors of the department.

Roy Norton, working under the direction of Dr. Dindal, has investigated the structure of the arthropod community of beach debris which is composed of decomposing fish and plant material on the shore of Lake Ontario. The objectives are: (1) To determine what effect the composition of debris has on community structure, and (2) what successional or seasonal changes occur in such structural indices as species diversity, total arthropod volume, and volume diversity. Roy is now in the writing process and nearing completion.

Don Schwert is working under the direction of Dr. Dindal. As a first year graduate student, Don is doing research concerning the recycling of treated sewage effluent through the first six inches of soil, known as the living corridor. The research is being done outside of State College, Pennsylvania. Penn State University is located at State College and trips are made regularly to sample for mites, earthworms, snails, and other vertebrates and arthropods and to determine their role in recycling effluent.

Ronald Sloan is working under the direction of Dr. Price. His thesis, titled "Behaviorally predicting reproduction in captive wild Norway rats" is based upon the hypothesis that those wild rats which show behavioral characteristics most similar to their domestic counterparts will be most likely to produce offspring in the laboratory environment. The results indicate that the predictability equations for reproduction in captivity can be developed for the wild rats. If this technique can be extended to other species of animals it may be useful in reducing the exploitation of endangered species by selecting those individuals which are most adaptable to research facilities, zoos, game farms, and fur ranches.

If any undergraduate students would like to help graduate students and gain experience and knowledge in the field of zoology, then they should go to the Zoology office for information.

HELP PACK!


Some time ago, the Adirondack Conservancy purchased 10 acres of land adjacent to Pack Forest. The land was slated for trailer park development, and was purchased so that the natural beauty and ecological quality of Pack Forest would not be threatened. This transaction cost \$12,600. The Adirondack Conservancy, a chapter of the Nature Conservancy, buys land that is threatened and receives payment for the loan of the money used for the purchase. This payment must come from concerned citizens. Contributions are badly needed and any amount will help. If you would like to send a contribution, please send it to:

Pack Forest Project, Adirondack Conservancy Committee
c/o Lake George Institute of History, Art and Science
Lake George, New York 12845

ALSO SEE PAGE 2

KETCH'S 22 (MINUS 6)

The following are quotes from Dr. E. H. Ketchledge. They are in no way meant to be taken mockingly, but more to be an expression of the deep respect which we have for him.

1. Time 
2. The most ubiquitous...
3. "The" characteristic...
4. Oh yes, one more thing.
5. There are two, three, four things I want you to know. (Choose one)
6. My wife uses the leaves of Umbellularia californica in potroast.
7. A Sequoia looks like a giant telephone pole with branches like Northern white cedar trees stuck in the side.
8. You know, it just goes to show you that if you look for something long enough you're just bound to find it.
9. If you had a plane load of BB's...
10. It's a damn weed.
11. All you see is wood.
12. I could go on a whole period for this one.
13. EHK...Your glorious leader.
14. Anyone need more time? ...OK, one more minute.
15. If you have any blanks, pick a number.
16. Let me qualify that.

Eastman-Kodak Plant trip to Rochester for Undergraduate Chem majors and Faculty. Bus will leave college 11:30 A.M. and return about 6:00 P.M. Trip is sponsored by newly formed undergraduate chemistry organization known as the Professional Chem Society. Sign-up sheet on bulletin board outside 308 Baker. (FRIDAY-APRIL 6th)

ARE YOU PLANNING TO STUDY OR TRAVEL ABROAD THIS YEAR??

If Europe, Central or South America, or some other part of the world, is in your plans for the future, stop in Room 200 and ask Mrs. Wrightsman about the materials available to help in making your plans. The College, as a member of IIE (Institute of International Education) has up-to-date listings of study programs abroad, scholarships, opportunities for overseas study, general information about other countries, handbooks on travel, hostels, etc. SUNY's Study Abroad Program listings are also available, as well as those of many other colleges and universities throughout the United States.

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WOMEN'S LIB. MEETING

The Women's Liberation Group is inviting women to participate in a women's weekend, April 6-8, at the State University of New York at Albany.

Planned activities include:

Friday: Registration - 5-7PM, Guest Speaker, 7:30, followed by Sweet Jenny Grit, an all women's band.

Saturday: Workshops in the morning and afternoon which will include the following topics: Women and Law, Women & Lit., Verbal Karate, Abortion, Men's Consciousness, Women & Media, Housewives, Secretaries, Women and Socialism, Women & Prisons, Lesbians, Women & Politics, Women & Children, Self-Help Clinic, Self Defense, Women & Science

Films will be shown with a coffeeshouse afterwards.

Sunday: Guerilla Theater and closing evaluations

If those attending need accommodations the proper arrangements can be made by writing the SUNA Women's Liberation Group Campus Center 346; SUNY, Albany; 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12222; or calling Maryanne: 472-9807 or Peggy:

457-5186

5

Congress Begins Big Push for Eastern Wilderness

A major effort has begun in the new Congress to enlarge the National Wilderness Preservation System in the eastern half of the nation.

Reacting to a U.S. Forest Service move, which surfaced in the fall of 1971, to block Wilderness System expansion and enforce a restrictive doctrine of wilderness "purity," key Senate and House members are pressing legislation designating a number of new wilderness units and mandating numerous wilderness studies in eastern, southern and midwestern national forests.

Senate Interior Committee hearings are now scheduled for February 21 on S. 316, a proposed "Eastern Wilderness Areas Act," sponsored by Chairman Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.). Senator James Buckley (Cons. R-N.Y.) and 20 Senate colleagues. This measure would designate 28 wilderness areas in 16 states. A similar bill, H.R. 1758, has been introduced in the House under the sponsorship of new House Interior Committee Chairman James A. Haley (D-Fla.) and ranking Republican Representative John P. Saylor (R-Pa.). Congressman Saylor also is the sponsor of H.R. 2420, a complementary proposed "Wilderness Study Act" setting aside 29 "wilderness study areas" in 15 eastern states.

Most of the areas listed in the bills are also in a proposed "National Forest Wild Areas Act" now awaiting hearings before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. This legislation, S. 22, sponsored by Senator George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) and four colleagues, would establish a system of eastern "wild areas" to be kept in a natural state. This system, in direct competition with the Wilderness Act of 1964, would come under the jurisdiction of the Senate Agriculture Committee, whose

record, conservationists point out, shows no previous support for preservation of natural values. In hearings of the Senate Agriculture Committee last year most witnesses contended that such areas would get better protection within the National Wilderness Preservation System and under the review process of the 1964 Wilderness Law.

Fundamental Misinterpretation

Both Senator Jackson and Congressman Saylor in January 11 floor speeches took vigorous issue with arguments advanced against expansion of the wilderness system. Senator Jackson criticized what he called a "fundamental misinterpretation" by some who have contended that "the Wilderness Act definition of what is wilderness sets some kind of narrow, 100 percent 'pure' standard." The law's intent is not that strict, the Senator said. "It is my hope to correct this false so-called 'purity theory' which threatens the strength and broad application of the Wilderness Act," he added.

Congressman Saylor, a principal author of the wilderness law, observed in a statement on the House floor that the "purity" thesis, claiming that once-disturbed lands cannot qualify for the Wilderness System, "has no basis in the Wilderness Act." Both legislators criticized a 1971 report by two Forest Service regional administrators maintaining that the statutory criteria for adding areas to the system "do not fit conditions in the South and East" and that no suitable candidate areas for wilderness classification remain in this part of the national forest system. Both Congressional leaders contended that it is Congress' prerogative, not the agency's, to determine wilderness eligibility.

Senator Buckley, a cosponsor of S. 316, told the Senate he would be loath to see

the momentum of the Wilderness System's extension slowed by creation of the competing system proposed by the Forest Service. Regarding the service's assertions that eastern national forests are not pure enough to be classed as wilderness, he declared: "If an area has recovered from man's past activities and nature's healing processes have restored its character, so that it is impossible to distinguish it from a pristine area, I believe it is fully consistent with the intent of the Wilderness Act to include the area in the National Wilderness Preservation System."

The proposed Eastern Wilderness Areas Act (S. 316, H.R. 1758 and H.R. 1881) would designate as protected wilderness 16 national forest areas proposed to Congress by local citizen groups and 12 identified by the Forest Service for some alternative form of protection. The 28 areas total some 471,186 acres. The 16 citizen-recommended areas are: Alabama, Sipsey; Arkansas, Caney Creek, Upper Buffalo; Florida, Bradwell Bay; Georgia-Tennessee, Cohutta; Maine, Caribou-Speckled Mountain; Irish, New Hampshire, Wild River, Dry River-Rocky Branch, Kilkenny, Carr Mountain; North Carolina-Tennessee, Joyce Kilmer; West Virginia, Cranberry, Otter Creek, Dolly Sods; West Virginia-Virginia, Laurel Fork.

The 12 Forest Service areas are: Kentucky, Beaver Creek; Michigan, Big Island Lake; Missouri, Rock Pile Mountain, Glades; New Hampshire, Presidential Range; South Carolina, Ellicott's Rock; Tennessee, Gee Creek; Vermont, Lye Brook, Bristol Cliffs; Virginia, James River Face, Ramsey's Draft; Wisconsin, Rainbow Lake. It is expected that these will be reviewed by the Committee to determine their suitability 1) for designation as Wilderness Areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System or 2) for protection as candidate wilderness study areas during a period of review and study by both citizens and the Congress.

"Wilderness Reserve"

The proposed Wilderness Study Act (H.R. 2420) would require reports to Congress within five years, both on the suitability of 29 specified forest areas for wilderness status and on general survey of the eastern and southeastern national forests to identify additional potential wilderness units. The bill also would create a "North Cohutta Wilderness Reserve" on 15,000 acres of Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee, patches of which have been logged in recent years. Congressman Saylor on January 23 told the House that within a few decades the proposed reserve will fully qualify as wilderness.

The 29 wilderness study areas listed in the bill, all to be protected during the evaluation, are: Arkansas, Belle Starr Cave, Dry Creek; Florida, Alexander Springs, Mud Swamp-New River; Illinois, Lusk Creek, Larue-Pine Hills; Kentucky, Yellow Cliff; Louisiana, Kisatchie Hills, Saline Bayou; Michigan, Sturgeon River, Rock River Canyon; Missouri, Bell Mountain; North Carolina, Pocosin, Craggy Mountain, Snowbird Creek, Cheoah Bald, Clear Fork; Pennsylvania, Hickory Creek, Tracy Ridge; South Carolina, Wambau; Texas, Big Slough, Chambers Ferry; Virginia, Mountain Lake, Mill Creek, Peters Mountain; Wisconsin, Whisker Lake, Round Lake, Flynn Lake.

In general, conservationists believe that this package of complementary bills before the Interior Committees is superior to the Senate Agriculture Committee's S. 22, the "wild areas" bill written by the Forest Service.

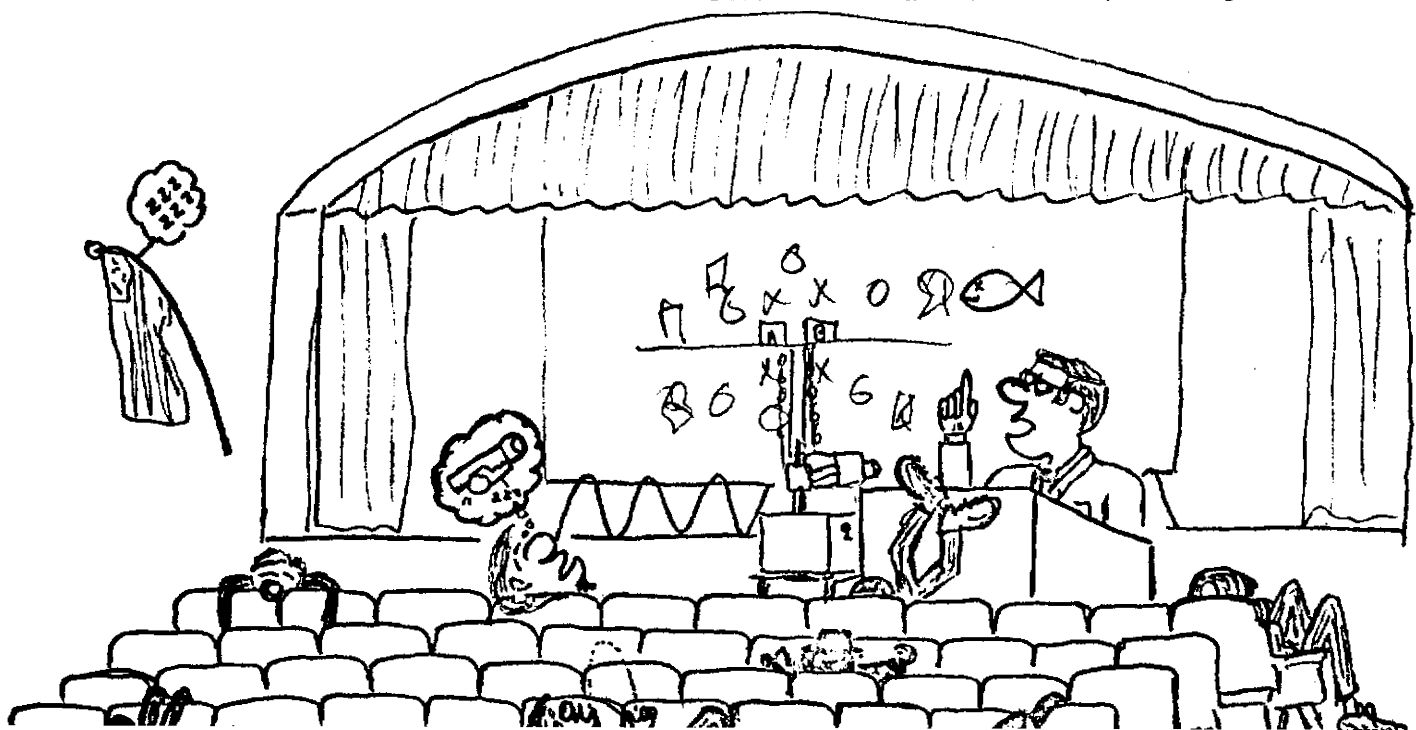
Citizen groups in the states and regions of these potential Eastern wilderness and wilderness study areas are now working to gather further information for use in Congressional review and at the February 21 hearings by the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands.

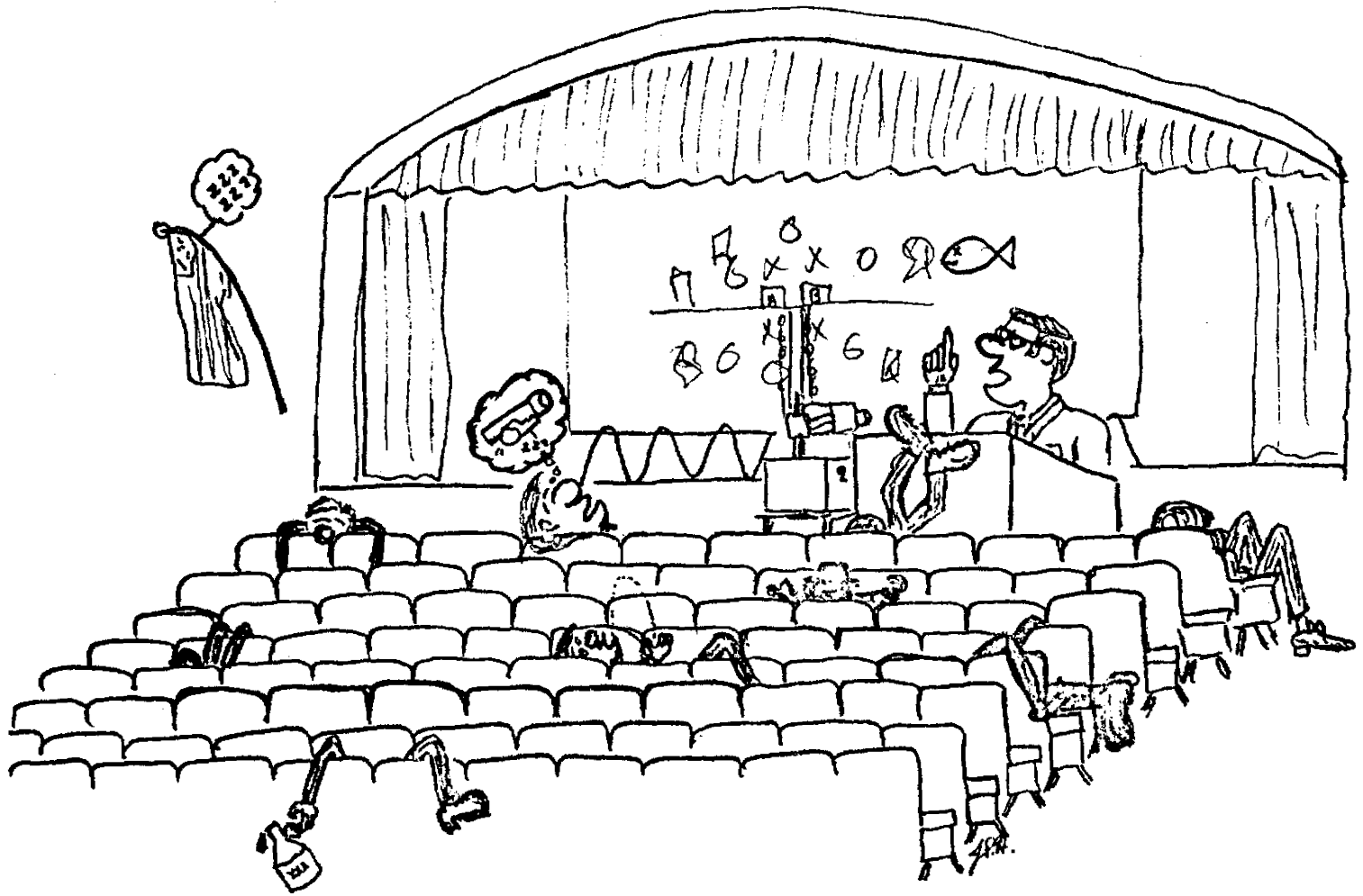
DDT Developments

The June 14, 1972 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) order banning nearly all DDT sales was implemented January 1 after more than six years of litigation by EDF and allied organizations. A minor use of DDT allowed by the EPA order was eliminated following registration of a suitable alternative pesticide for use on sweet peppers. Still at issue is the use of DDT on sweet potatoes in Louisiana. In its program to implement more effective insect control techniques, EDF is appealing the failure of EPA to cancel all registrations of DDT and will continue to oppose this dangerous health hazard and environmental pollutant.

In related action, EPA impounded 64,000 pounds of allegedly unregistered, mislabeled DDT from a Delaware food processor on December 1, 1972. It was the first such action taken under the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972.

--National Graduate University, a small, non-profit university in Washington, D. C., hopes to open a new Natural Resources College during 1973. The college will offer masters and doctoral degrees as well as non-degree study in natural resources management and environmental sciences. For information, write to the College of Natural Resources, 3408 Wisconsin Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C. 20016.





6

NOW THAT I'VE GOTTEN YOUR ATTENTION!!

THE BEAT BY

ROLAND R. VOSBURGH

While on spring vacation I happened to be walking my dog Chester one night. We strick out across the ridge to the east of the house and started down the pipeline right of way. As the dog went bounding ahead of me I heard a noise. It is a hard noise to describe. It is something like a tweet or peent. I almost thought I was in Syracuse because some friends of mine and I have been mimicking this sound for a year now, ever since I first learned about it.

If you haven't guessed yet it was a woodcock. Some friends of mine went "woodcocking" last spring and told me how they were banding them and of their peculiar noise, which I decided to learn. He was off the left of me in some thickets. I called Chester back so that he would not scare him off. The I proceeded to answer "my" bird. Peent said I. Peent said the woodcock. This went on for six or more times and then I heard him flying, uttering a chirping noise now. I watched him against the twilight lit sky, soaring higher in a circular flight. I lost sight of him and the chirping stopped. Next he was on the ground again. Peent said the woodcock. Peent said I. He was in the air again, coming right toward me. Closer and closer he flew. Chester was getting anxious himself. I felt a bit mean in having deceived the bird but it was fascinating to me. He began to veer off, realizing there was no woodcock around. So I called and immediately he changed direction and flew again toward me. Chester broke from my grasp chased after the low flying woodcock. I called to Chester and he returned to me and the woodcock to his thicket and his song.

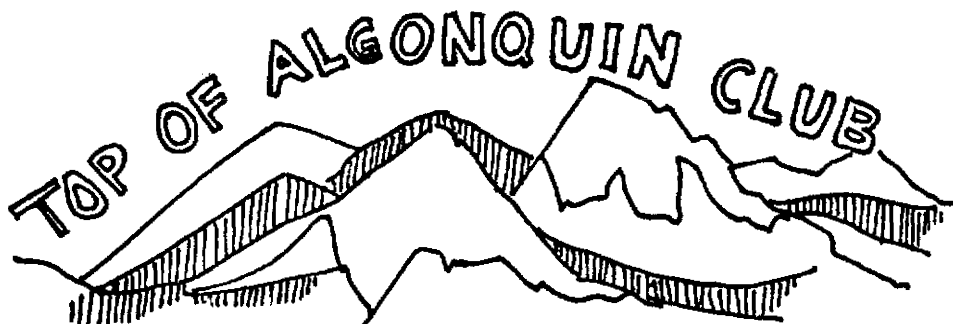
This experience filled me with great delight and even now I look forward to my next chance to "talk" with my friend the woodcock.

FOREST OWNERS MEET

The annual meeting of the New York Forest Owners Association will be meeting at ES&F on Saturday, April 14. The meeting is open to the public with the only guest charge being the cost of an optional buffet luncheon if desired. The meeting will begin at 9:30 am and will adjourn at 4:00 pm. During the morning the Annual Business Meeting will be conducted. During the afternoon, the topics to be covered will be: Planning and Design of Your Forest Holding and Zoning Impacts on Your Forest Holding-both at 2 pm; Planning and design of Your Forest Holding (repeat) and Taxation Impacts on your Forest Holding-both at 3:30 pm.

"HOTLINE"

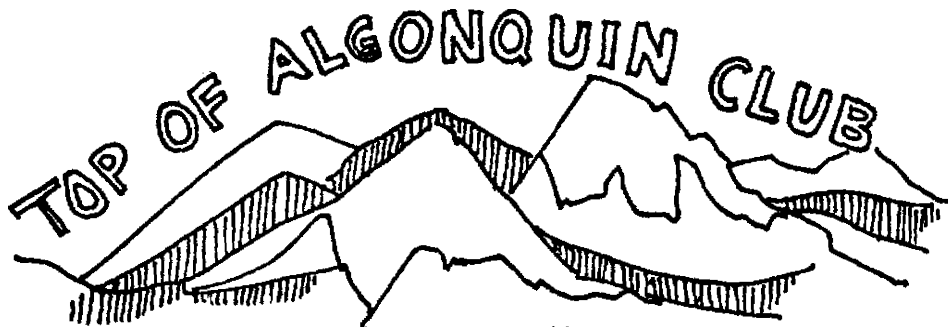
A "Hotline" phone number has been installed at the Capitol which will give you an up-to-date status of any bill filed in either house of the legislature. This toll free "Hotline" number is: 800-342-9860. Please Note: You must have the Assembly or Senate number of the legislation for which you seek information. Do not refer to legislation by any other classification. If you do not know the number of the legislation you seek, call Russ Gugino of the SUNY-Office of the Chancellor at 518-474-4052.



COLLEGE OF E S + F
STUDENTS AND FRIENDS
NEW * OR REVESTED MEMBERS: MARCH 25. 1973

DAVE RIPPLE
ED. H. KETCHLEDGE
WM. KEEFER
MIKE SCHNEGGENBURGER
STEVE WILLS
ED ENGLMAN *
GARY CAMPBELL
JOE MIKISE
ART ESCHNER *
JOHN WOZNAK
RICHARD ERICSON *

TOM LEE
TOD FOLSON
RICHARD GLATZ
DIANNA MORRIS *
KAREN SEITZ
AL MOLLITOR
LYNETTE TOBIAS



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JOHN WOZNIAK
RICHARD FELDMAN *
JOHN SIAU

TOM LEE
TOD FOLSOM
RICHARD GLATZ
DIANNA MORRIS *
KAREN SEITZ
AL MOLLITOR
LYNETTE TOBIAS

HONORARY MEMBERS:

GEORGE DONNELLY
JOAN KETCHLEDGE *
PAUL SZATZMAY *
LISA WOOD *

SOLE MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENT: ATTAINING SUMMIT
OF ALGONQUIN PEAK, ELEV. 5114 FEET, ON
ANNUAL BOTANY CLUB WINTER CLIMB.

NO DUES - NO MEETING - NO OFFICERS

H₂O POLLUTION & FEDS.

by Daniel R. Mahns

The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 was the first action of the Federal government in the area of water pollution. It prohibited waste discharge (other than sewer liquids) into navigable waters unless a permit was obtained from the Army Corps of Engineers. Unfortunately, it was not enforced too much until December of 1970. The Nixon Administration began using it quite vigorously. Both the EPA and the Corps of Engineers are involved in enforcing it.

Not too much else was done until 1956 when the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was passed. It was amended in 1961, 1965, 1966, and 1970 in order for it to become stronger in the cleanup campaign. The most important provision was for construction of sewage treatment facilities. It provided money at the state and local levels. The law also covered intra-state navigable waters and coastal waters. The expanded coverage enabled better control to be instituted.

The Water Quality Act of 1965 provided for the establishment of mandatory water quality standards for interstate waters. The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration was created and has since been transferred to the EPA. A close follow-up bill became law in 1966. It is the Clean Water Restoration Act. This law is especially concerned with research. Money was provided to study watercraft pollution, estuary problems, and possible incentives for industrial control. More authorizations were made for treatment plant construction.

The next big step came in 1970 in the form of the Water Quality Improvement Act. The Federal government was given the authority to step in immediately to take control of clean-up procedures after an oil spill. The costs are to be charged to the party responsible for the spill. However, there is a ceiling of \$14 million or \$100 per gross ton. This law also established the Office of Environmental Quality as part of the President's Executive Office. The OEQ's task was to list hazardous substances and report to Congress on suggested legislation. Later these functions were to be absorbed by the EPA.

The most important bill up for debate is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments. The House and Senate versions have some marked differences, though. The Senate would have zero discharge become national policy by 1985. On the other hand, the House would only have zero discharge as a national goal. The proposals also provide for research and training. The training programs are necessary to provide for the manpower and expertise required to achieve the Act's goals. In the House, \$24.6 billion are authorized to be spent by 1975. The major allocations would be for treatment facilities. The Senate would only authorize \$20 billion which would reflect a \$4 billion decrease in construction grants. The amendments provide also for a permit program and effluent limits. The limits will be based on the "best practical control technology" for publicly owned treatment plants. The EPA will be allowed to delegate its authority to the states for the permit program if the EPA feels a state has the capacity for effective administration. Any citizen would be allowed to bring suit against violators under the Senate bill. Clearly, this legislation is a landmark in water pollution control.

President Nixon proposed the Toxic Waste Disposal Control Act in order to regulate waste disposal of substances that are hazardous to human health. As yet, Congress has not acted on this proposal. However, the Safe Drinking Water Act is receiving Congressional attention. It will require the EPA to provide primary and secondary drinking water regulations within nine months of enactment. It also deals with regulations for state underground waste control programs. The bill is still in committee, though.

What about the cost of these various laws? The cost for the 1970-75 period is estimated as \$44.5 billion. The industries having the heaviest bills will be: primary metals, paper, chemical, and food. The public sector includes \$18.1 billion for waste treatment facilities. Obviously, the general public will end up with the bill both by tax payments and also by increased consumer costs. In addition, costs will likely continue for some time beyond 1975.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS :

The E.S. & F. Calendar of Events is a service of the Knothole intended to list all faculty and college related events for the week in one place. If your organization is having a meeting, speaker, movies, special event or whatever you want publicized, contact Dave Shepard by phone in the evenings (638 - 1788) or by student mail (Grad. SERM mailbox - 319 Bray)

* Thursday - April 5 *

8:30 AM - Federal Service Entrance Exam in the O'Donnell Bldg., 301 Erie Blvd. West. Reservations must be made with the Civil Service Commission (Tel. 473-5660), Applications can be picked up at S.U. Office of Career Services, 804 Univ. Place

12 noon - Federal Service Exam - (see above)

12 noon - Botany Club noon movies, Bring your lunch and your friends. 319 Marshall

12 noon - 1:30 PM - Administrative Advisory Committee Meeting (closed) Student Rep. - Dave Hardin, Conference Room, Moon Library.

3 - 4 PM - Dean Larson Coffeebreak with SERM Grad. Students and faculty. 319 Bray

7:30 - 9:30 PM Shortcourse - "Residential Landscape Design" (closed), 317 Marshall

7:30 - 11 PM - Syracuse Power Squadron Meeting (closed) 334 Illick

* Friday - April 6 *

11:30AM - 6PM - Eastman Kodak's Plant trip to Rochester for undergrad Chem. majors & faculty. Sponsored by Professional Chemistry Society. Sign up sheet outside 308 Baker

8:30 PM - Attention all recyclers! The party is Friday, April 6. in Nifkin Lounge

* Tuesday - April 10 *

11 - 12 noon - Dean Larson Coffeebreak with SERM Grad. Students and faculty. 319 Bray

???? - Public Lecture by R. G. Strauss - "Rhythms and Dynamics of Plankton"

7:30PM - Archery Club Meeting (open), Conference Room, Moon Library

7:30 - 9:30PM - Forest Biology Seminar, 5 Illick

8PM - Woodchips meeting of forestry student's wives, Bldg. M-2, Married Student Housing

* Wednesday - April 11 *

3:30PM - 5PM - Chemistry Seminar, 308 Baker

7PM - Knothole Meeting (Open to all), Conference Room, Moon Library.

8PM - 11PM - GSA Lecture Series - Lyon Sprague de Camp will speak about H.P. Lovecraft, the "eccentric recluse" who wrote science fiction and fantasy in the early part of the 20th century

* Thursday - April 12 *

8:30AM - 5PM Water Pollution Control Assoc. meeting (closed) Conference Room, Moon Library

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* Saturday - April 7 *

1 PM - WOODMEN'S TEAM PRACTICE behind Walters Hall

6 - 12PM - ROTC films, Marshall Auditorium

* Monday - April 9 *

12 noon - GSA meeting (open) 334 Illick
SAVE THE COUNTY meeting--5 Illick - 7pm

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12 noon - Botany Club noon movies, Bring your lunch and your friends. 319 Marshall

3 - 5PM - WPE Seminar, 5 Illick

3 PM - Coffee in 5 Illick prior to 3:30 meeting of SERE

3:30 - SERE - "Low Cost Homes of Wood" by Dr. Richard F. Blomquist, who is in charge of housing research at the Forest Sciences Lab, a unit of the Forest Service Research (open)